



Translation of Military Terms in the English - Uzbek Context

Kucharova Feruza Alisher kizi

Master's student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article attempts to review the problems of teaching military terminology in the higher educational settings of the Republic of Uzbekistan. English is considered to be a language of international communication that is why, the universities which prepare the military officers should be aimed at teaching properly not only the military terms, but also ensuring development of communicative skills for future officers. Therefore, the combination of professional competence in the terminological sphere alongside with good speaking abilities may help the future military representatives to fulfill their tasks at reaching peace and performing humanitarian missions. It is alleged that when the language courses do not fully correspond to the stakeholders and students' expectations and demands, the students seem less likely to acquire the target language. This study is going to focus on the main difficulties of teaching and learning bilingual military terminology and the problems that may arise during translation of these terms into English/Uzbek.

In this article, the most common teaching problems, as well as the wide spread trilingual translation challenges have been considered and compared. Methodology of the research includes the following methods: quantitative and qualitative analysis, content analysis, descriptive method, interview, questionnaires. The data has been collected from the cadets and professors of military departments of Uzbekistan universities. The study will consider the issues of using military terms in the process of teaching specific vocabulary to the cadets of Uzbekistan universities. The paper consists of several sections including the introduction and review of the literary sources provided by prominent authors of different countries. The second section discusses the significance of the research by presenting the methodology and data analysis of the collected material. The third section examines selected literature on English language learning particularly English for Specific Purposes (ESP). The fourth section explains the research methodology of this research, research object and relevance of the study. Next, the most critical section analyses the findings of this paper by providing answers arisen during the study. The last section closes the paper with conclusions and suggestions.

Keywords: military terminology, military term, teaching methods, teaching of military vocabulary, military terms in uzbek and english terminology.

Introduction.

The development of the modern world is on the path of internationalization. According to this fact, more and more people are coming to the conclusion about the importance of learning English as a language of international communication. As pointed out in their scientific works, R.I. Burganova, K.O. Shaiheslyamova, A.V. Mogilnaya: "The internationalization of higher education is manifested in enhancing the mobility of teachers and expanding educational opportunities abroad. At the turn of the XX– XXI centuries more than 1 million people studied outside their countries. The internationalization of higher education in the form of international programs of scientific research, exchanges of teachers and students make comparative and intercultural education a reality" 2 .

In accordance with the current foreign language program, the foreign language communicative competence of a graduate of a military higher education institution assumes the possession of a foreign

language as a secondary means of written and oral communication in the field of military professional activity. Based on the study and generalization of the experience of teaching English at a military university, it was concluded that the main goal of training military specialists is to develop the skills of professionally oriented foreign language reading and understanding. It is a specific form of speech communication and the main means of organizing the educational process in a foreign language in a non-linguistic educational institution. Taking into account the process of globalization, it has become necessary to improve the effectiveness of the system of teaching foreign languages.

While preparing future translators at universities in Uzbekistan, attention should be paid to the source language and the language of translation (foreign, state and international languages). The result of this process is the formation of a special order for learning English, primarily in higher education institutions. Teachers develop English language classes at non-language faculties considering the professional orientation of students. The result was a direction such as English for special purposes. Tasks that focus on reading texts play an important role in the development of classes for students of non-linguistic higher education institutions. Based on the principle of interrelated learning of speech activities, reading contributes to the development of speaking. In addition, reading provides opportunities for the education and comprehensive development of students by means of a foreign language. The ability to read texts in English is of great importance for future professionals. This is due to the fact, that a huge amount of scientific literature is published in English. This contributes not only to improving the level of language proficiency, but also increases the overall level of knowledge of students within the framework of the studied topic.

Research results and discussion.

In this analysis, we have started from very common words in the military environment that have a connotation related to the activities in the field: mission, execution, purpose, tasks, key tasks, end state etc. The second part of an operation order - mission, is a common noun with strong sonority and interesting etymology "[mission f. (Latin *missio*, -*ónis*, d. *Mittere*, *missum*, to send.). Task, power given to someone to do something in ones behalf: a diplomatic mission, for example the apostles of Jesus Christ had the mission of preaching the gospel. 1. Empowerment given to someone, task to do a certain thing. 2. A group of (officials) people sent in a foreign country for a specific purpose (usually diplomatic); delegation. Diplomatic Mission = Embassy or Diplomatic Office, headed by an ambassador or a plenipotentiary minister. 3. Action of Promotion of Christianity in countries with another dominant religion; (Collectively) priests sent into such an action; P. Ext. The name of the religious mission center. 4. Role, place, duty, purpose. [Pr: -*si-u-*. - Var: (vv., 1) *missions*. F.] - from fr. *Mission*, lat. *Missio*, -*onis*. "[1] Although the correspondence of terms is made by the verb of the third conjugation "to send" at infinitive, as first meaning given by the dictionaries, both the multivalent noun and the empowerment noun are used, showing that the mission includes both an action that usually involves movement and also an emotional load of a certain magnitude.

Thus, the action is an important, value-bearing one, a locomotive that has the consequences of the mission are attached. Metaphorically, the word "mission" can be compared with a snail with its harsh and mysterious shell, carrying a soft core in its womb that is moving in a movement intended only by him or a walnut with a spherical and hard bark, streaked with ribbons that send modulations encrypted to the its coarse and its hard core. Unlike snail, the walnut is attracted to gravity only, while the snail moves on the hard surface directed by an internal neuronal command. So the mission can include a multitude of methods, processes, tracking targets, precise and multidimensional goals. The mission is therefore a powerful common noun, that hides a polyvalent verb. This is the descriptive value of the mission passed through the filter of our subjectivism but keeping the terminological objectivism. Trying to replace the term with another from the same semantic sphere, we find: "embassy", "apostolate", "commission", "duty", "delegation", "deputy", "deputation", "evangelization", "empowerment", "assignment", "bound", "office", "purpose", "diplomatic mission", "role", "purpose", "priesthood", "task", "message", "vocation", and one may find out that most synonymous terms either express only partially the meaning transmitted by "mission", or the terms are totally apart from it, moving to the loss of the desired meaning.

In order to have a clear picture of the flexion modulations the noun receives in number and case one can observe the clarity of the flexion marks, the "mission" being a noun that submits to the flexion rules, that does not deviate from the rule, does not lack and does not lose any plural or case termination. Therefore, the noun "mission" from the "center" of the military action fits perfectly into the typical military terminology, and is suitable, both semantically and grammatically. In NATO's view, the mission is "a clear In NATO's view, the mission is "a clear and concise sentence that refers to the task and its purpose set by the higher echelon" [2]. In the Romanian military thinking, the mission is defined as "the clear and concise expression of the action and the purpose to be accomplished" [3]. The purpose of the "action to be executed in combat by a military or a military structure" [4] is the combat mission. "This is established by the commander of the higher echelon and transmitted by order, in a clear and precise form, together with the main elements that contribute to its fulfillment (support, cooperation." [5] Based on the mission of the upper echelon, the commander states the mission "reflecting the current situation." [6] In order to clarify the objectives pursued in the future, in this part are listed the additional tasks of the mission (e.g.: "destroy", "neutralize", ...). The preferred form is "Who", (for example: the company, the battalion); "What", (for example: the main objective of the mission); "When", (for example: no later than ...); "Where", (for example: in the ... area); and "why" (the purpose of the mission). The mission statement may also include the type of operation (offensive or defense) and the control measures to be used (such as "targets" or "combat positions"). [7] The question "who" (for example, the company, the battalion, ... who performs the mission, who implements the orders) indicates the structure that performs the mission. The question refers to the object that the subject's action is pointed towards, in accordance with the objective pursued by the mission, main and secondary ones (for example: the main objective of the mission). Finally, the relatives appear: "when" (for example: no later than ...), "where" (for example, in the area of operations ...) and "why" (mission purpose). Time, space and relative clauses state the coordinates of the mission (when, where, how, why).

Terminologically, following the mission, the term "execution" refers to an action and can be represented by a compass: arms joined at a point of origin or origin, sharp peaks, and finally the perfect circle. I have intentionally omitted the rotation because it deserves special attention in its mechanical work which it performs according to the formulas indicated. In order to execute the missions stated in the operating orders, the mechanical work done by the compass arms often hides the effort of the execution structures. The impact of the sharp peaks on contact with the surface to be explored remains imperceptible. The defining importance of the execution is the product, the circle. It must be perfect, uninterrupted, undistorted. This is a standard execution. Execution remains an aggressive verb with a noun form - a name for an action. Taken apart, the circle of "execution" is a collage of thoughts, calculations and movements, all linked together in schematic frames, in order to move inner and outer resorts, directed to the ultimate goal. If we would try another terminological variant, we would find it hard to find a substitute in the semantic family of "execution": "performing", "fulfilling", "accomplishing", "application" are the translated terms from the dictionary of synonyms, none of which being the same as that used in the military field.

Military terminology

If terminology is that part of linguistics which describes the lexicon of special languages, this means that military terminology is concerned with description of the military language. Wikipedia [8] informs that military terminology refers to the terms and language of military organizations and personnel as belonging to a discrete category. The operational pressure for uniform understanding has developed since the early 20th century with the importance of joint operations between different services of the same country. International alliances and operations, including peacekeeping, have added additional complexity. Similar to legal terminology and related to political terminology, military terms are known for an oblique tendency to incorporate technical language and self-censorship in discussing military matters. Separate from jargon, which can be more frank, terminology is largely of the officer class, and generally refers to military actions at a generalised level. Distinct from law, the unsophisticated usage by military personnel at substantively different levels in the chain of command, serves largely to

obfuscate the actual meaning or intent of discussion in transparent relativistic euphemisms or arcane jargon. Due to this fact, often the specialized language used by the military is called a ‘military jargon’ and according to some researchers military terminology can be described as a professional jargon, overloaded with peculiar and artificial terms, which is constantly enlarged with neologisms for new weapons systems and types of military operations, reflecting the new inventions and concepts.

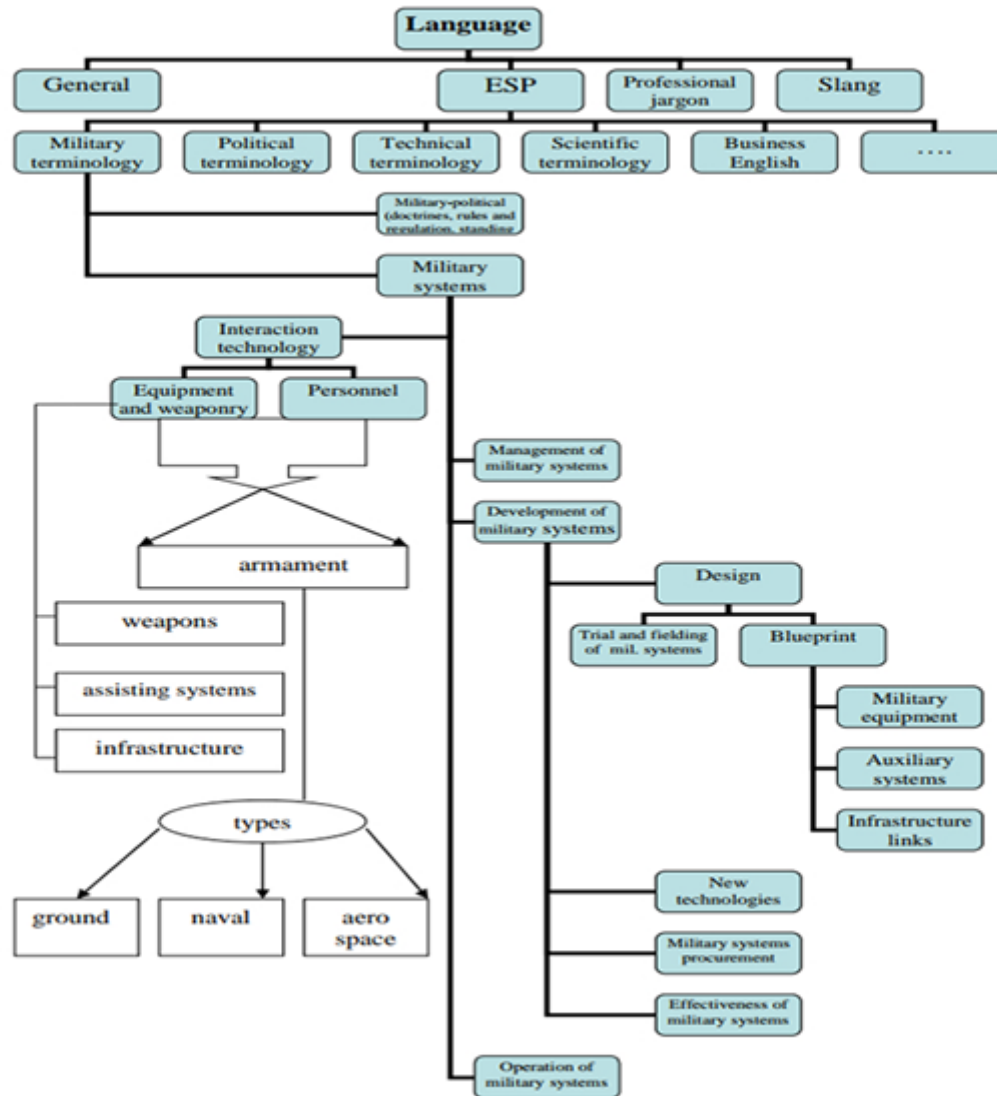


Fig. 4

Military terminology system determinant

The first step in systematization of military terminology needs to be a schematic presentation of the aggregation of terms under question and defining the meaning of the main terms that constitute system determinant, i.e. “the nucleus of terms which is a unity of both meaning and form and functions only in the relevant [in our case – military] terminological system”. Military terminology, which is subordinate to the Specialized Language (or ESP), can be subdivided into military-political (defence system with its doctrines, rules and regulations, standing orders, etc.), and military systems which are further broken down into management of military systems, development of military systems and operation of military systems. Each of the above broader taxa can be subdivided into taxa of a subordinate level. Thus, development of military systems consists of design of military systems, new technologies, military systems procurement and effectiveness of military systems. Furthermore, the design of military systems is

done by making a blueprint and trial and fielding of the military system; and the blueprinting can be subdivided into making a blueprint of military equipment, of auxiliary systems and of infrastructure links. Military systems can also be analyzed from the point of view of their content as a coherent unity of technical, i.e. equipment and weaponry, and human, i.e. military personnel, factors that are interacting in accordance with certain rules. Their main types are ground, naval and aerospace. The main terms that are generally associated with military terminology are weapon and armament. Although intersecting in part of their meaning, they should be clearly distinguished:

- Weapon is an instrument of attack or defense in combat, as a gun, missile, or sword. It is different from the collective noun of weaponry, which is defined as 1. weapons considered as a group 2. the design and production of weapons;
- Armament is a broader term which is defined as:
 1. the weapons and supplies of war with which a military unit is equipped
 2. all the military forces and war equipment of a country (often used in the plural)
 3. a military force equipped for war
 4. the process of arming for war. It is different from arms: a weapon, especially a firearm.

Conclusion. Thus, an ordinary translator faces the problem of peripheral knowledge about the described phenomenon. Obtaining the necessary background knowledge is one of the main elements in training a military translator. After all, it is the presence of this knowledge, combined with the possession of military terminology that distinguishes a military translator in professional terms from translation specialists in other areas. Here lies one of the biggest difficulties in training a competent specialist in military translation at a non-military/state university. In addition, translators must have knowledge of the national security structure of the country of the language being studied, the armed forces, their structure, weapons, and basic military tasks. The study of basic foreign military terminology and phraseology is also included in the necessary range of knowledge of the translator.

A systematic approach to training translators can be provided by various methods, including the use of various types of information technologies. Even if the further specialization of graduates of military schools is not related to foreign trips, contacts with foreign specialists, the ability to use modern sources of authentic information is becoming more and more popular, both in the specialty and in personal communication. Military terminology, austere in its linguistic expression, referred to as a "wooden language" by the ignorant, contains in its elements a special symbolism, proving that the military system is not only a subsystem of the global social system but a distinct element of it. Military terminology is the linguistic expression of the military uniform. A coded language appears, that uses simple words in certain forms but resulting in precise effects. This also stands for those who issue operation orders, in the sense that these orders must be short, clear, and should ensure consistency of actions without leaving room for interpretation.

References

1. <https://dexonline.ro>; Collective of authors, AAP-06, NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French), 2016, p. 89.
Collective of authors, Collection of Terms, Concepts and notions of Reference in the Fields of Military Policy, National Security and Armed Defense, Military Publishing House, Bucharest, 2008, p. 185.
2. Collective Author, Military Lexicon, Saka Publishing House, Chisinau, 1994, p. 224.
3. Ibid. 4, p. 224.
4. Ibidem 3, p. 185.
Collective of Authors, F.T./I-1, Mechanized Brigade Manual (Infantry, Light Infantry), Bucharest, 2008, pp. 357-358.
5. WIKIPEDIA http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/military_terminology